THE EATTERNATION WHEN BE WASHINGTON OF ARREST WITH WALL

REVOLT OF THE LABORERS.

Interference of the Police with Peaceable Citizens Condemned.

THE MEN AND THE HOURS.

Meetings of the Eight-Hour League, the Carpenters and Sashmakers.

MORE MEN FOR THE MOVEMENT.

Little additional in the way of important movements is noticeable in the conduct of the strike. The organizations now in the field are pursuing the even tenor of their way, only disturbed a little yesterday by the arrest of the commitof the pianoforte makers and varnishers. fever of the movement is extending to such trades as have yet made no effort, however, and combinations are not only contemplated, but being rapidly made in quarters not affected by any

The Carpenters.

The carpenters, at their secret session on Mon-day evening, initiated one hundred new members and discussed the questions to which the prolonged delay and recent action of the cabinet manu

The trustees have since that meeting been sitting at Masonic Hall to receive applications from such at Masonic Hall to receive applications from such members of the organization as have families to support and need assistance. To such they extend ready and cordial aid. Mr. Anthony Kelly, chairman of the Board, said last evening that the applicants were very few in number.

Michael Moss, President of the American Carpenters and Joiners' Union, with Mr. D. S. Griffin, left the city at a late hour yesterday to attend the Union Labor meeting at Tremont Temple, Boston, to-day, as delegates from this body.

No additional matters of interest have transpired in connection with this organization, which is halting till after the special meeting called for Thursday Bext.

The Varnishers and Polishers' Union went into

session at nine o'clock yesterday morning at Jefferon Hall, in avenue A, and continued at their post till a late hour last evening. The following firms acceded to the demands of

the Union yesterday:-Herter Brothers, Yoemans and Warren Ward & Co. furniture manufacturers;

and Warren Ward & Co. furniture manufacturers; Needham & Sons, melodeon manufacturers, and Bacon & Carr, planoforte manufacturers.

The varnishers and polishers employed in the factories of Steinway & Son, Hale and Hazeldine, planoforte makers, and Halbert, chair maker, yesterday, joined this union.

A committee was appointed to visit Steck's shop, and, on arriving there, found the door locked to prevent their entrance. They went across the street to where a committee of the planoforte makers were already standing, and they beckoned to the men employed in the shop to come out. The employes put on their coats and came out, when the proprietor, becoming aggravated, sent for a force of police. On the arrival of the officers the Sergeant ordered the committee away, and they, refusing to go, were all arrested. They were taken to the Thirty-seventh street station house, where they were locked up for two hours. They were then removed to Jesterson Market Police Court, where they found Mr. Steck, who informed them that he would make no charge if they would promise to keep away from the vicinity of his shop. They would not make any promise, and soon after Mr. McClellan appeared before Justice Ledwith as their counsel. He denied the right of the Court to hold them when no charge had been made, and after a lew moments' consideration the man were discharged.

The aggregate number of members received yes-

The aggregate number of members received yes-terday was about two hundred and fifty.

Cabinet Makers. The cabinet makers, as the central organization of the Eight Hour League is called for brevity, held the usual forenoon and afternoon sessions yesterday.

In the evening the regular weekly meeting was called and about two hundred persons were

The arrest of the committee of the Varnishers The arrest of the committee of the Varnishers and Polishers by the police excited considerable comment. The President claimed that these men had as much right to remain peaceably on the side walk as the Irish had to occupy entire streets for demonstrations and processions. This was a free country and a free city, and peaceable men should not be molested or clubbed by the police. A dozen other speeches were made by the members, all to the same purpose, and when the police interference was most eloquently condemned the audience applicated lustily, while an occasional

Seven or eight shops are reported to have capitulated during the day.

The condition of affairs is spoken of as favorable to the adoption of the new system, and it is hoped that the strike will be closed this week.

Mr. Freiderick, in a letter to the Herald, denies that he has submitted to the demand of the Eighthour League, as reported by the Sofa and Lounge Makers, Union, a branch of that organization.

Sash and Blind Makers.

The third meeting of the Sash and Blind Makers' Union of the city of New York was held last night at Military Hall, in the Bowery.

About one hundred and fifty members were pre-

sent, and sixteen of the principal shops were reported as having adopted the eighth-our hour system. The regular wages have been \$3 50 per day. A Mr. Welch, of Hester street, was reported as having paid \$4 per day to his men before the strike, and on being asked if he would shopt the new rule he at once acquiesced. He now works the men eight hours and pays them \$4 per

Mr. Kelley, of the carpenters, said his commit-

Mr. Kelley, of the carpenters, said his committee had visited the sashmakers in order to have an interchange of views. He had been a sashmaker, and he wished them the success he thought the carpenters had achieved.

Mr. Parder, of the same committee, said:—We have pretty thoroughly fought out the establishment of the eight-hour system, both for ourselves and you. The ten-hour system was slavery to all intents and purposes. We all feel like new men now. A man can work harder for eight hours than he can for ten, and he naturally will do it; he feels like it, and he will do it cheerfully. I hope you will take hold of this movement and ald yourselves as we will aid you. You can obtain the concession of your employers if you wish. You must use moral sunsion, backed by strong committees. We will back you up. No sash and blind maker will work more than eight hours in any shop where a carpenter works.

Mr. O'Donovan thought there was hitle left for him to say, but he recognized a few faces of m in he had worked with side by side. The first thing to accomplish was organization. The sash and blind makers had their field to themselves. "Where there is a will there is a way," and if the carpenters had one had a strong will they would have failed. If the sashmakers had a will they too would win. Wherever they found a shop where a single man worked more than eight hours they should leave its doors, shake the dast off their feet and do no work there. As a German had toid him, "We (the carpenters) haf cot it now, deschneiders get 'em next veek und den dem ghoesters get dot too."

From the Sugar Refineries.

Complaints are being made by the men working in the sugar refineries that they are engaged, to the number of 7,000, for ten hours per diem within the scoreting walls of sugar houses, with the heat ranging from 80 to 100 degrees Fahrenbeit, for and receiving only \$1 co per day. They contemplate organizing and joining in the strike now fast besoming general.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS. Heavy Premiums To Be Offered to Architeets For Plans and Specifications.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1872. The Centennial Commission to-day considered the report of the Committee on Plans. The report authorizes the selection of ten architects, to be paid \$1,000, each for preliminary plans of buildings; that ten other prizes of \$1,000 each be paid to other architects for sketches or drawings, and six of the most meritorious, to be selected from twenty plans, to be awarded the following prizes: \$15,000 for the first, \$10,000 for the second, \$8,000 for the third, \$4,000 for the fourth, \$2,000 for the fifth, \$2,000 for the sixth. The resolution was debated without result. The Commission then embarked on a tug for an excursion along the river front.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At eight o'clock last night William O. Megny, aged thirty-two, an author, while temporarily insane from drink, attempted to commit suicide by catting his throat with a pocket knife. He was attended by a police surgeon and locked up in the Sixteen h

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music-Ivanhoe. Marschner's opera, albeit it has many strong ele-

ments to recommend it, is not popular with the Germans, to judge from the many vacant seats in the Irving place opera house on Monday night.
Although it possesses many charming choruses and
a few taking airs in the solo parts, the preponderance of heavy, over-elaborated music, and especially the uncalled for introduction of dialogue in the first act, detracts much from its popularity. Walter Scott's charming romance might have been clothed in more graceful, hereic and attractive raiment than that which the German musician has thrown over it. The cast was the followhas thrown over it. The cast was the following:—Bois Guilbert, the Templar, Jacob Muller; Ivanhoe, Wilhelm Richard; Reaumanoir, Weinlich; Brother Tuck, Franosch; Wamba, Bernard; King Richard, Gross; De Bracy, Janitzky; Isaac of York, Kutter; Cedric, Hubsch; Lady Rowena, Miss Rosetti; Rebecca, Inez Fabbri. Mme. Fabbri and Mr. Muller were the most attractive features of the cast, and Miss Rosetti made a favorable impression in the rôle of the Saxon maiden. The chorus was spirited enough, but not always in accord with Mr. Predigam's baton. Whether it was carelessness or the ponderseit of the German language, many of the singers were unwilling or unable to keep up to the tempo. The old English sporting phrase, "its the pace that kills," is very applicable in German opera. Miss Clara Perl, the celebrated contraito, has been the bright star of the season so far, and her Fides, one of the most difficult and trying of Meyerbeer's rôles, made a marked impression on the opening night. On this evening "Tannhauser" will be presented with a strong cast, Franz Abt being the conductor. It will be for the benefit of Madame Fabbri.

The American Conservatory of Music

Concert. The pupils and professors of this well-known musical establishment gave a concert Monday evening at Steiuway Hall, which was very numerously attended. The programme, consisting of selections from Auber, Wely, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Massini, Wallace, Mercadante, Mozart, Flotow, Verdi, Haydn, Pacini, De Beriot, Kreutzer, Liszt, Mendels Haydn, Pacini, De Beriot, Kreutzer, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Clay and Schroeder, was rendered by the pupils, among whom we may mention Miss Jennie Scott, Miss Annie Kent, Miss Emma Haskins, Misses Corono and Lily Schroeder, Miss Martin, Miss Fannie McGowan, Miss Lewis, Miss Moore, Miss Minnie Chapman, Miss Whaley, Miss Wan Buren, Miss Ehlere, Messrs. Chapman, Jarvis, Greenfield, Lamiil, Crosby and Hermanson. Mr. Fradel undertook the office of accompanist, a trying one in a Conservatory concert. Signor Morosini played a plano solo and Professor Henry Schroeder, the President of the Conservatory, conducted the concert in a manner that was caculated to make it a success. A word of warning may be necessary to managers of concerts of this kind. Avoid all unnecessary operatic displays and keep pupils to the rendering of works within their reach. Sometimes a difficult aria may prove a disastrous failure in the hands of pupils possessed of much undeveloped talent.

On Monday night Robertson's comedy, "Home," was presented at this house to a crowded audience. Although it is by no means the best of Robertson's productions, it is marked by the sympathetic power which that artist knew how to impart to all his plays. The plot is a little far-fetched, but it is skilfelly worked up, and, with-out awakening any very deep feeling, it excites our interest in the fate of the principal characters. The cast included Mr. Wallack as Colonel John White, Mr. Gilbert as Mr. Dorrison, Mr. Stoddart as Captain Mountraffe, Miss Mordaunt as Mrs. Pinehbeck and Mrs. Foster as Dora Thorhaugh. Gilbert's impersonation of the amorous sexagenarian was an excellent piece of acting, marked by careful study. Wallack was quite at home in the character of the rollicking and somewhat pugnacious Colonel White. As usual, he pleasantly diversified his employments by making fierce love to the ladies and hostile demonstrations against the villains of the piece. Captain Mountrafie is somewhat out of Stoddart's line, but he gave a pretty humorous if somewhat exaggerated representation of the cowardly braggart. The Mrs. Pinchbeck of Miss Plessy Mordaunt is one of her best rolles. She is natural and more subdued than usual, but is scarcely animated enough to picture the fascinating, designing woman of the world. Mrs. Fanny Foster has not such scope as Dora Thornbaugh, but managed to make it agreeable and interesting. Sheridan's "Critic" is so well known as not to need any comment. It affords Charles Mathews an opportunity to display his remarkable talent as Sir Frethi Pinglary and Puff, in which he is quite unapproachable. Years seem to have no effect on him, and he skips as lightly and joyously through his Ampersonations as he did twenty years ago, yet always preserving so much naturalness that we are tempted to forget that he is on the stage. "Home" and "The Critic" will keep the stage until Saturday night, when Mr. Mathews takes his farewell benefit. cast included Mr. Wallack as Colonel John White.

A new sensational drama—"Woodleigh"—was produced at this theatre on Monday evening. The house was nearly empty, and the play was one of the worst ever presented to a New York audience. It is founded upon a mawkish poem that fell stillborn from the press, but which its author is apparently unwilling should slumber peacefully in its grave. A single incident—an attempted fratrigrave. A single incident—an attempted fratricide—is the dramatic point upon which the interest, if it have any, turns. The dialogue is beneath contempt, and the characters are too inconsistently drawn to possess the negative virtue of being simply puppets, but are painfully and obtrustively monstrous. Of course such a piece would have failed in any hands; but its badness as a play found a perfect counterpart in the badness of the actors who represented it. "Woodleigh" has not the faintest chance of being a success, and the sooner it is withdrawn the better.

The "Heathen Chinee"—a sensational drama, full of stirring incidents and powerful situations, depicting California life-was produced Monday evening at this favorite haunt of the melodrama. The principal parts were performed by Mr. O. B. Collins (Long Tom, a miner), Mr. C. Warwick (Ah Sin, a Chinaman, who can't play poker), Mr. Joseph P. Winter (Bill Nye, a gambler), Mr. P. Connolly (Patsey Cogan, a genuine Irishman), and Mr. M. Pike (Zach Peabody, a pedler, "up to snam?"). Mrs. W. G. Jones gave a powerful and pathetic portrayal of the leading female part of the piece, Wild Meg, an outcast, which is a feeble copy of the character of Meg Merrilles. The whole performance appeared to give great delight to the large audience which witnessed it. principal parts were performed by Mr. O. B. Collins

Areade Theatre, Jersey City.

The establishment of a theatre in Jersey City was bold stroke of enterprise on the part of Mr. John a bold stroke of enterprise on the part of Mr. John Jack, so well known to play-goers in New York, and the people of Jersey City have manifested their appreciation of this enterprise in a most liberal manner. That so large a municipality should be hitherto without a theatre can only be accounted for by the proverb that nothing is strange or wonderful in little Jersey. Miss Annie Firmin took a benefit last evening before an audience not only large, but comprising many of the fittle of the city. The play selected was "The Honeymoon," in which Mr. Jack, Miss Annie Firmin, Miss Lucy Rushton, Miss Nellie Meeker, Mr. V. Bowers and others took part. Miss Firmin was called thrice before the curtain. Mr. Jack has associated with him as business manager Mr. T. C. Hughes, who has already established an enviable reputation in the field of journalism.

Dramatic Notes.

To-day a complimentary matinée benefit will be tendered to Mr. Davidge, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, by the Brooklyn Amaranth Club, The "Heir-at-Law" has been selected for representation. Chickering Hall will be filled on Friday night, May 31, by the friends of Mrs. F. M. Carter, who have arranged to hold a literary and musical soirée in compliment to her. George H. Hepworth will read Poe's powerful poem, "The Raven," for the first time in public. The music will be under the direction of Alberti. The affair promises to be most enjoyable.

THE GREAT MUSICAL JUBILEE.

BOSTON, May 28, 1872. A telegraphic despatch, received to-day, announces the immediate departure of the Irish Con-stabulary Band and the Band of the British Grenadier Guards, to take part in the Jubilee. Fifty thousand dollars have already been received from the sale of Jubilee season tickets.

THE THOMAS MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the fund for a monument to Major General George H. Thomas are acknowledged by Colonei Samuel B. Lawrence:-

| acknowledged by Colonei Samuel B. Lawrence :-| Previously reported | \$3,145 50 | | Collected by Colonel James Lake, Seventeenth | | New York Veteran Volunteer infantry :-| Azariah Beody | \$400 01 J. Pitch Mallory | \$5 00 | | Major J. B. Horner | 50 00 John Munn | 5 00 | | Major J. B. Horner | 50 00 John Munn | 5 00 | | Jeremiah Milbank | 25 00 C. Conrtois | 5 67 | | D. P. Clapp | 20 00 G. Lech | 5 00 | | D. P. Clapp | 20 00 G. Lech | 5 00 | | Gail Borlen, Jr. | 15 00 J. L. Hewitt | 5 00 | | N. J. Midland B. B. | 10 00 G. W. Abbe | 5 00 | | N. J. Midland B. B. | 10 00 G. W. Abbe | 5 00 | | N. J. Midland B. B. | 10 00 G. W. Abbe | 5 00 | | N. J. Midland B. B. | 10 00 G. W. Abbe | 5 00 | | George Norris | 10 00 J. M. Thompson | 5 00 | | George Norris | 10 00 J. M. Thompson | 5 00 | | James W. Farrish | 5 00 S. H. Paulding | 5 00 | | James W. Farrish | 5 00 S. H. Paulding | 5 00 | | William Kidd | 5 00 D. M. Boyd | 5 00 | | H. W. Efner | 5 00 W. F. Stockwell | 5 00 | | By Colonel K. H. Hagner and Major W. S. Beebe | 20 00 | | By Colonel C. L. Best, Madlson Barracks | N. Y. | 18 50 | | By Colonel M. P. Bestow | 15 00 | | Professors and officers at West, Point | 13 00 | 20 00 80 00 18 50 15 00 25 00 133 00 Professors and officers at West Point.

RED CLOUD'S MISSION.

The Old Veteran Chief and His Coadjutors Have an Audience of the Great Father at the White House-President Grant's Promises to the Peaceful Red Men.

The President to-day gave an audience to Red Cloud and his delegation of Indians, who, on entering the former's office room at the Executive Man sion, ranged themselves round the table. The President stood next to Red Cloud and Red Dog, and through the interpreter spoke as follows:-

President stood next to Red Cloud and Red Dog, and through the interpreter spoke as follows:—

PRESIDENT GRANT'S REMARKS.

Tell them I am glad to see them here, and to know that they have tried hard to carry out the promises heretofore made to keep peace with the white people. Red Cloud could not prevent the murder which recently took place in their country, but would have done so if he could. These murderers are outlaws with him as well as with us. We want to do all we can to advance and help Red Cloud and his people, that they may become self-supporting. The time will come when the game will give out; when they must resort to other means of subsistence. We want to place them on lands where they can have permanent homes, and to make the location agreeable to them. They must talk further on this subject to the Secretary of the Interior, who acts for me. I do not want them to remove beyond the present territory which they now occupy, except with their own consent. I desire them to reflect on this subject, as the advantages are not for a day or a year, but forever. If they consent to this I will tell them all we will do. If they will go to the Cherokee country we will set apart lands for themselves and their children. It is a large country, where they will never suffer from cold. We will build houses for their chilefs, and give them all shelter, and supply them with produce and cattle, and encourage them in farming and assist them in raising stock, and appoint for this purpose cither Indians or white men, as they shall prefer. We will also instruct them how to read and speak English, and otherwise contribute to their comfort, so that when the game is all gone they may live securely and comfortably. All the treaty obligations we have entered into with them will be kept by us as long as they respect them. Any reply Red Cloud and Red Dog have to make must be to the Secretary of the Interior after they have talked over among themselves what I have suggested.

RED CLOUD'S EYE TO BUSINESS. Red Cloud replied he had very few words to say, and then spoke about the agency in his country.

and then spoke about the agency in his country.

The President reminded them that that was a subject of talk with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was giad Red Cloud and his braves had passed through our country. The number of our people, though very large, was increasing every day, and more persons come from foreign countries in a year than the whole number of Indians in America.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S COUNCIL.

The Secretary of the Interior said to the Indians he had the President's views on the subject and would consuit them on the location of the agency before they left the city, and now proposed to retire, as the President's public business afforded him no further time for talk. The Indians then filed before the President, each shaking him by the hand as they slowly retired from the room.

INDIAN COMMISSION.

Bids for supplies for the Indian Department were opened yesterday at the temporary Indian Office, 40 and 42 Leonard street, by General F. A. Walker, ssioner of Indian Affairs, in the presence of Hon, B. T. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the following members of the Board rior and the following members of the Board of Indian Commissioners:—Messrs, George H. Stuart, John V. Farwell, Robert Campbell, N. J. Turner, and Sfferman K. Cree. Secretary. A large number of bidders from all parts of the country were in attendance, and eighty-five bids were received. The purchasing committee are now awarding the contracts. The bids for 27,000,000 pounds of beef on the hoof, delivered at the different agencies during the year, ranged from \$1 \$4 to \$4 per hundred pounds. The award will be made at from \$1 \$4 to \$2 60 per hundred pounds.

In this one item a large amount is saved to the government by the new Indian policy, as beef here-tofore has cost much mere than double the present price.

The bid for 7,500,000 pounds of four delivered at

price. The bid for 7,500,000 pounds of flour, delivered at the agencies, ranged from \$2.85 to \$4 per 100 pounds. The award for 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, 500,000 pounds of coffee and a large amount of bacon, soap, sait, &c., will be made to-day.

NEW YORK CITY.

William Groot, aged thirty-eight, of the bark Moeta, lying at the foot of pier 55 East River, yes-terday afternoon accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning Lavina Mathasen, fifty years of age, of 29 Second street, attempted to commit suicide by taking copperas. Her friends arrived in time to save her

William Green, of 203 Madison street, was committed by Alderman Coman, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge preferred by Henry J. Mabbatt, of 27 Pine street, whom, it is alleged, he robbed of a pocketbook containing \$25.

A meeting will be held in Amity street on Thursday evening for the purpose of forming a society to assist all indigent natives of Alsace and Lorraine who may emigrate to America. Mr. Joseph Strauss is the promoter of the good work. It is to be hoped it will be successful.

The propeller William Ridell brought to the city vesterday Charles Robieschel, twenty-five years of age, who had been seriously injured on board the schooner Madison Holmes by a topmast falling across his back. He was removed to the Park Hospital.

On Monday there were fourteen additional cases of smallpox reported, one of which was found con-Four deaths were reported during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday. During the week ending Saturday, the 25th inst., the vaccinating corps visited 14,253 families and vaccinated 5,923 persons, 448 being primary and 5,475 secondary. The ambulance corps removed forty-three cases of smallpox to the hospital and four dead bodies to the Morgue.

Jacob Raossler, a shoemaker, employed or Seventh avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirtysecond streets, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Morgan, of the mounted police, upon complaint of John Pocyautck, who charges he stabbed him in the neck with a shoemaker's knife during a dispute yesterday afternoon. The wounded man was sent to Believue Hospital, and the prisoner yesterday afternoon locked up to await the result of injuries,

A preliminary meeting of the friends of the late Mr. N. B. Clarke, the old and esteemed actor was held at the Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, last held at the Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, last night, to consider the best steps to be taken for a testimonial in aid of the family of the deceased. Mr. E. S. Connor, a life friend of Mr. Clarke, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. McClenahan, another friend of the deceased, was chosen Secretary. A committee, of which Mr. Hugh Gardner is chairman, was appointed to wait upon the Manager of the Bowery Theatre, and ascertain from him what arrangements could be arrived at regarding the proposed testimonial. After some other business of minor importance the meeting adjourned, to meet next Saturday night at the same place.

General MacAdaras lectured last evening in Cooper Institute before a rather small but select audience, giving a cursory history of the Francoaudience, giving a cursory history of the Franco-German war, in which he himself had participated under the French flag. Mr. Horace Greeley was announced to preside over the meeting and introduce the lecturer, but Mr. Greeley failed to put in an appearance and his place was filled by General McMahon. General MacAdaras traced the leading points in the French disastrons defeats, attributing all the failures to the blunders of French statesmen and French generals. He carried the narrative down to the extraordinary blunders made by Gambetta and Trochu, and in speaking of the Commune said that they had but one man among them capable of maintaining order or discipline. At times during the lecture the General stated many interesting occurrences that had come under his own observation.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' MAY RECEPTION. The May reception of the Public School Teachers

Association took place yesterday afternoon at Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The large hall of the institution was completely filled, the audience being mostly composed of ladies. Commissioner Wood and several of the male teachers attended, but a large proportion of those present were simply visitors. No address, contrary to the usual custom, was made yesterday. The following was the programme of exercises:—Organ overture, "Zampa," signor G. Gueli; song, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," Miss May Thornton; plano fantasia, "Les Huguenots," Professor Howard Barcalow; song, "Love's Request," Mr. George F. Sargent; reading, "Sandaiphon," Mrs. Anna Randail Diehl; organ overture, "Poet and Peasant," Signor G. Gueli; song, "The Vagabond," Mr. G. F. Sargent; plano, "Carnival de Venice" and "Home Sweet Home," Professor Barcalow; reading, "Bugle Song," Mrs. Diehl; song, "Bid Me Discourse," Miss May Thornton; organ march, Signor Guell. pletely filled, the audience being mostly composed

- PENNSYLVANIA.

The Abstract Reform Party of Philadelphia.

The Object of the New Organization-Its Plat form and Ticket-Purging the Municipal and Judicial Offices-Party Allegiance to Either Democracy or Republicanism Denounced—National Politics Only "Indirectly" Affected by It-What It May Become.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1872. The political event of the Quaker City to-day is the holding of the first Convention of the municipa reform party. Although the single object of this intelligent and powerful organization is local re form, yet the most prominent cardinal principle of the association, by requiring absolute renunciation of fealty to any other party, creates of itself a new party, purely independent, whose movements may influence national issues more than some of the prime movers of the organization have contemplated or would approve. Starting purely for municipa reform, this new party has, in advance, specially and emphatically warned the people that this is the sole object of the organization, and to-day, by resolutions, it has most distinctly reaffirmed this declara-tion and again warned the public that none of its acts should be construed favorably or adversely to either of the great parties in the State or national contests. This proclamation is honestly made; none dispute it-none should; but nevertheless th movement (it being a grand one) will affect repub lican supremacy in the city and State, and possibly, indirectly, not be without influence in the Presi dential contest. It is to be regretted that the ne cessity for banding together, independent of all party ties, in so good a cause as mu-nicipal reform, is too urgent to be post-poned, and has to be inaugurated in a tumultuous Presidential year. Certain it is that misgovernment, in every shape, in the city, has reached a point most alarming to every good citizen, whether rich or poor. Certain it is that masses of both parties are willing to temporarily waive party allegiance and unite for a change of measures and of men, in the hope of averting fresh disgrace, increased danger-and threatened bankruptcy. Certain it is that confidence is reposed in the intelligence and impartiality of the men who met to-day to adopt a ticket and concert measures to secure undoubted reform. And yet the heat of the national contest may neutralize much of the new-born zeal for reform and freedom from party train-

THE REPORMERS IN CONVENTION.

The Convention was composed of ninety-two members, eighty-nine of whom were present. All parties were represented. Many of the delegates were distinguished for their prominence in manufactures, commerce, mechanics and law. There never was held in the city a political convention

factures, commerce, mechanics and law. There never was held in the city a political convention which equalled it for singleness of purpose, intelligence and general respectability. The utmost harmony prevailed, and more devotion was shown for measures than for men.

THE PLATFORM AND TICKET.

After about four hours' deliberations having adopted a platform and made nominations, the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President. This will enable the new party to meet again to make a ticket for delegates to the Convention to frame a new constitution should the old parties make unsatisfactory nominations. By unanimous vote three of the nominations made today were given to democrats, and the remaining three to republicans. Of the former, William Heyward Drayton was selected for Judge of the District Court. He is of the family of South Carolina Draytons, brother of the late Commodore Pereival Drayton. Mr. Drayton is a lawyer of excellent repute and a man of unblemished character. Mr. Harry G. Gowen, the popular President of the Board of Brokers, was nominated Receiver of Taxes, and Mr. Keily (a practical printer) for City Commissioner. The remaining nominations were given to republicanstiant of Recorder of Deeds to Henry S. Haines, a conveyancer of ripe experience and taintless reputation; that of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions to H. C. Thompson, and that of Prothonotary of the District Court, by acclamation, to Colonel James F. Starr.

COURT FEES AND SALARIES.

Pledges in writing will be required from each candidate, excepting the candidate for Judge, that they will pay into the City Treasury all fees, commissions and emoluments over and above the amounts which the Convention determined to be a just recompense for their services. The maximum resolved on varies from five thousand (for City Commissioner) to eight thousand dollars (for Receiver of Taxes), and is very much below what is now received by the incumbents. In two instances the compensation allowed is but a sixth or fifth of the present sal

the present startes and estimated contingents and pillerings.

The ticket is well made up, and will probably be popular. Will it be ciected? What significance has it outside of Philadeiphia? It can be elected even if both the old hunker parties should nominate their ring tickets. Out of 120,000 voters at least 50,000 will vote it. But so powerful is this municipal reform party—so foul and ugiy are the evils under which we suffer, so terrified are the managers of both the old parties, "so wholesome is the air just now"—that it is reasonable to expect that each of the old parties will adopt, respectively, half of the reform party will adopt, respectively, half of the reform party will adopt, respectively, half of the reform party to-day, and decline to make nominations against the three republicans selected by the reform party to-day, and decline to make nominations against the three republicans selected by the new party. Should they do this the republican party will have the strongest reasons for following that wise example. Any other course would be sheer folly. The half-way measure of adopting the republican half of the reformers' ticket would compare shabily with the assumed shrewdness of the democratic party. And the republican party cannot afford to jeopardize Grant's success by ring combinations against the uprising of the people for local reform. If both the old hunker parties can be brought to unite on the ticket made to-day, not only will the welfare of the city be assured, but the national contest will be fought out on its own merits. Of course the influence of republican leaders, most of whom are office-holders, either national, State or municipal, will be for the regular locket; but Grant's friends, carring much for him and much for reform, will not be without influence. The clamps of the place-holders may be put aside.

The Citizens' Manicipal Keform party has its committee of thirty on abuses—a committee similar to your famous Committee of swenty—but, more than that, it is a regular organized party

De Tocqueville says:—

Municipal institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science—they bring it within the people's reach, they teach men how to use, and how to enjoy it; a nation may establish a system of free government, but without the spirit of municipal institutions it cannot have the spirit of liberty. If these words be true, and the whole history of the Anglo-Saxon race proves them to be so, then it is time for us to rise as one man for the protection of our institutions. They are based on local self-government, and they cannot long survive the oyerthrow of that great but simple principle. And that principle is now practically overthrown among us.

You see that though the formation of the new party, whose first convention is just over. Is pri-

marily to save the city from pillage and to put effi-cent and honest men in authority, from the very nature of the enterprise and the ne cessities of the age, that it must grow beyond our limits and be-come a movement of interest to all badly governed and plundered municipal corporations. Are New York and Philadelphia the only cities where rob-bery is the rule?

PRESS ACCOMMODATION IN THE PHILADEL-PHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1872. Arrangements are now completed for the accommodation of 150 representatives of the press on the door of the National Republican Convention. Jour nalists desiring seats should apply at once to General H. H. Bingham, Chairman, Philadelphia, endorsing the word "Press" on the envelope.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

They Agree to Co-operate with the Liberal Republicans and Endorse

Horace Greelcy.

This organization, which exists under the auspices of Ben Wood, held a meeting at room 24, Cooper Union, last evening, Ex-Recorder Smith presiding. The meeting was small, and the presiding officer explained that it was owing to the informality of the call. The object of the meeting was to take steps for a mass meeting in unison with the liberal republicans, for the purpose of expressing the opinion of the democracy of New York city in regard to the forthcoming Presidential canvass.

When the delegates returned from Rochester it was proposed to hold a mass meeting distinct from the liberals, but on hearing that the liberals intended to hold their great meeting the Chairman thought it best to call the committee again to take further

Mr. Ben Wood then moved that the national de mocracy hold a mass meeting on Monday evening, June 3, in co-operation with the liberal republicans, at Cooper Institute.

A Delegate wanted to know if this would bind
the party to the support of Greeley and Brown,
without reference to the Baltimore Convention and
its nominees.

A DELEGATE Wanted to know if this would bind the party to the support of Greeley and Brown, without reference to the Baltimore Convention and its nominees.

Mr. Wood—Just wait till after the Baltimore Convention, and then all those liberal republicans will be good democrats. At the mass meeting we will have our distinct organization. Mr. Allen will be their chairman, and Mr. Smith will be ours. We will have half the Vice Presidents and they the other half. They recognize us as democrats all through, but the meeting is not to be either one of republicans or democrats, but one of the friends of Horace Greeley. It is put down so in the call.

Mr. Jacob Collem—I want this meeting called in the name of the national democracy. The liberal republicans, as I understand it, have no organization, and Mr. Greeley, as a candidate, is adrift. If he don't receive the Baltimore nomination I think he will withdraw. Then where are we' If we don't go into this thing as the national democracy the people will think that the democracy have feared to endorse Greeley. We want to endorse him as democrats and to do it bolding. That's the only way we can do Mr. Greeley any good. I shall vote for him as long as he stands.

ANOTHER DELEGATE—I don't know but I shall vote for him as long as he stands.

ANOTHER DELEGATE—I don't know but I shall vote for him whether Baltimore nominates him or not. (Applause.) But I'm not in favor of committing the national democracy as a party to him in case he should withdraw.

Ex-Recorder Smith here gave the chair to Mr. Cohen, and made a speech of some length, in which he stated that they had agreed to support the Cinchanati nominoes, some length, in which he stated that they had agreed to support the Cinchanati nominoes, some length, in which he stated that they had agreed to support the Cinchanati nominoes, some at that Convention who would want to put up a separate ticket to be slaughtered at the polls, and he wanted them to know how the New York democracy felt on the subject.

Mr. Sanlell Sterrass, an

him.

Another Delegate said that if Horace Greeley was elected they would claim him as a democratic President.

Finally the motion to co-operate with the liberal republicans at the mass meeting on Monday night was figreed to, and another motion to instruct the New York delegation to the Baitimore Convention to vote for Horace Greeley was unanimously adopted, the flery German himself failing to vote against it. The meeting then adjourned.

MR. GREELEY'S MOVEMENTS.

The philosopher was not at his rooms in the Astor House yesterday nor the day before, and neither General Palmer nor Captain Grant knew anything of his whereabouts. General Cochrane started out during the day to unearth him, but had not returned with any news of success up to a late hour. Mr. Greeley was advertised to preside at the lecture of General Macadaras at Cooper Institute last even-ing, but was not present. It is supposed that the much-photographed candidate has sought the deep

ing, but was not present. It is supposed that the much-photographed candidate has sought the deep recesses of some unfrequented forest to avoid the artists. He has left as a consoler in the absence of his own benignant countenance two counterfeit presentments—one of them, a profile by Shaw, undoubtedly the best picture that has yet been taken of him. They ornament the mantelpiece of room No. 14, where the Executive Committee meets. General Palmer, who usually presides in room No. 14, has been called away to Ripley, Chautanqua county, his mother having died quite suddenly on Mouday night.

The sub-committee of fourteen on the mass meeting at Cooper Institute met in room 51 yesterday, and received letters from Gratz Brown, Senator Tipton, James Gallagher, of Connecticut, Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut and General Kilpatrick, announcing their intention to be present and adress the meeting. The choice of a presiding officer has not yet been decided upon. Four stands will be erected outside the building on the Cooper Union square, and fireworks will lend variety and brilliancy to the scene. The committee meet again today.

MISCELLLANEOUS POLITICAL NOTES.

The Milwankee Wisconsin thinks the nomination of Henry Wilson as Vice President on the republican ticket will secure beyond peradventure the New England States for Grant.

Says the Chicago Times (straight-out democrat) :-"Mr. Greeley has utterly failed to unite the opposition to Grant; he has succeeded only in rendering the disunity more pronounced and irreconcilable. As a Presidential candidate for the opposition he is already politically dead. His election is among the things that are impossible."

Major William M. Robbins, of Rowan, has been

nominated for Congress by the conservatives of the North Carolina Seventh district.

General J. M. Leach has been nominated for Con-gress by the conservatives of the North Carolina Fifth district.

A correspondent sends us the following as a ready-

made Cabinet for President Greeley :- Secretary of State, Adams, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Treasury, Palmer, of Illinois; Secretary of War, Dix, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, Groesbeck, of Ohio; Secretary of the Interior, Hendricks, of Indiana: Attorney General, Wilson, of Iowa; Postmaster General, Curtin, of Pennsylvania. Ex-Governor B. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has writ-

ten a letter in favor of the Cincinnati nominees. White hats with brown bands are the order of the day in Philadelphia.

The Cincinnati *Times* says John T. Wilson will

probably be the republican candidate for Congress from the new Seventh district, now democratic by eighteen hundred.

A CONFLAGRATION IN BIDDEFORD, ME.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 28, 1872. Shaw's block, one of the largest buildings in this place, was burned last night. The lower story was occupied by Wardwell, Dudley & Goodwin, Coffin, occupied by Wardwell, Dudley & Goodwin, Coffin, A. Lane, M. M. Dyer, Stout, Kendall, and the International Telegraph office. The second story contained law and insurance offices, billiard hall saloon, and in the third story was Shaw's Opera House. The amount of loss cannot yet be ascertained, but the insurance is about \$30,000 in the Etna of Hartford, and other companies.

FIRE IN TWELFTH STREET.

Last night a fire broke out in the one-story frame building occupied by Delamater & Co., iron works, foot of Little Twelfth street, causing a loss to machinery of \$4,000. The building was damaged about \$500. The fire was caused by workmen drawing ashes from under the furnace. The prop-erty was insured for \$20,000.

STRUCK WITH A CLUB,

Joseph T. Mehan, of 218 East Twenty-eighth street, Joseph T. Mehan, of 218 East Twenty-eigenstreet, was yesterday assaulted by John Cullen, of 447 East Thirty-fifth street, and received five severe scalp wounds with a club. The wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Culien was arrested, by an officer of the Twenty-first precinct, and locked

THE GREENVILLE, TENN., SCANDAL

A Libel on Ex-President Johnson.

How an Exemplary Lady Was Driven to Commit Suicide.

(From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, May 25.3 About the last of April the detailed circumstances of a great scandal, based on occurrences said to have taken place in Greenville, reached the Chron-tele reporter, and under circumstances that indicated that they had at least some foundation. Desiring to act with proper care and judgment before giving the rumors publicity, we telegraphed to re-sponsible citizens of Greenville, asking as to the truth of the stories. They promptly answered by telegraph that the charges were false. Subsequently the story reached us again with full circumstance

and in order to ascertain the real truth, one of the elitors of the Chronicle went to Greenville to make an investigation of the case.

THE FALSE RUMORS.

As the names of the parties and the charges in an exaggerated form have been made public, we propose now to give the result of our investigation. The card published in yesterday's Chronicle came, to us too late on Thursday night to enable us to send this statement forth with it, as we should have done had the parties interested in Greenville sent us a copy of the card referred to in proper time.

The story originally started was, that Mrs. Harold and ex-President Johnson had had improper intercourse with each other for some time. The story originally started was, that Mrs. Harold and ex-President Johnson had had improper intercourse with each other for some time. The story and that the Harison was discovered by Mr. Harold and ex-President Johnson had had improper intercourse with a charge and the row of the hard the Harison was discovered by Mr. Harold and the Harison was discovered by Mr. Harold in meeting his wife late at night coming from the libbrary, the story ran that Mr. Harold had suspected the intimacy, and on the night referred to had watched his wife and caught her on the street disguised as referred to. He was said to have halted her, asked her who she was, pulled the shawl from her face, but that she had avoided him and gone around behind the house, hoping to enter by the back door, unobserved. Her husband, however, anticipated her, went to the back door, and there found his suspicious confirmed. The report was that they had had high words, and that their quarrels had been overheard. This was substantially the story as it originally came out in Greenville. We may be mistaken as to some of the details, but we give the mistaken as to some of the details, but we give the mistaken as to some of the details, but we give the mistaken such the such as the could hardly restrain herself. At one time, the country is the country to the such as a country to

clothing, which were burning when found. She was carried to the house, but died before she reached it, never uttering a word. Her remains were taken home for interment. The suicide following so close the other excitement, threw Mr. Harold, an invalid, into a dangerous state, from which he has hardly

it, never uttering a word. Her remains were taken home for interment. The suicide following so close the other excitement, threw Mr. Harold, an invalid, into a dangerous state, from which he has hardly yet recovered.

Mr. Harold, who is a quiet man of few words, fears now that though he assured her more than once of his confidence in her, she had some fears that he and others did not entirely believe her innocent, and that it weighed so heavily upon her as to unbalance her mind. Her son never heard of the cause of his mother's taking her life, until the Rev. S. V. McCorkle at her funeral sermon very justly and properly referred in severe language to the terrible lesson the event afforded the lide slanderers who had brought about the trouble.

We found all of the good citizens of Greenville, irrespective of religion or politics, denouncing the slander as false. Mr. Johnson declared the lady had never been in his library. He said she had been a friend of Mrs. Johnson's for half a lifetime, but that he had not spoken to her for a week before or at the time of the alleged visit to his library.

A citizen of Greenville, esteemed for his veracity, showed us a pair of pants Mrs. Harold had made them for a tailor who occupies Johnson's old shop next door to the library and second from Mrs. Harold's. It had been necessary while making these, for Mrs. Harold to go several times to the shop, and thus passing back and forth by Johnson's birary is supposed to have been used as some foundation for the story.

As said before, Mrs. Harold was an exemplary Christian woman of high charactef, universally esteemed for many noble qualities, ardently attached to her husband and children, and a lady of great energy and warm heart. She was literally broken of mocence, and without power to resist the temptation, she took her life. The family have the deepest sympathy of all the good people of Greenville and the satisfaction of knowing that no one who knows them, or whose good opinion they care for, believes the scandal.

The author of

THE RECENT WESTERN STORM.

Immense Damage Caused by Saturday's Storm in West Missouri-Whole Farms Demolished, Houses Blown Down and Their Inmates Either Killed or Wounded—Three Persons Washed Away in Their Dwellings and Drowned.

St. Louis, May 28, 1872. Special despatches from Versailles and other points in Southwest Missouri say that a terrific tornado passed over Morgan county on Saturday evening. On the farms of Avery Fisher rnd others the houses, barns, orchards, fences, &c., were com-pletely destroyed. Japob Blosser and his child

pletely destroyed. Japob Blosser and his child were killed, and Mrs. Blosser, Avery Fisher and his wife and twelve others were wounded, only five of whom are expected to recover.

In the vicinity of Florence a great number of houses, barns, &c., were destroyed.

At Verons, on Sunday night, there was a heavy fall of rain, which flooded a large part of the town and carried away the railroad bridge and a long stretch of the railroad track. The house of George Greenlock was swept away, and himself, wife and child were drowned in the Valley Spring River. Immense damage has been done, whole farms being completely ruined. At Springfield and its vicinity the rain fell in torrents the whole night. The railway track was washed away and other damage done.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

On the 16th inst. the store of Henry S. Day, 171 Sixth avenue, was burglariously entered and property of the value of \$800 carried off. Yesterday Detective Kelso, of the Central office, discovered Detective Keiso, of the Central office, discovered John Cale, of 414 West Fourteenth street, endeavoring to sell a large quantity of human hair which answered well to the description of that stolen from Mr. Day's-store. He arrested Cale and conveyed him to the Tombs Folice Court where Mr. Day identified the goods as his property. Cale says he can prove that he bought the hair of a rehable party and that he hair no knowledge of its having been stolen, Alderman Coman, however, held him in default of \$2,000 ball.